



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

malachite, calcite, quartz, kaolinite, and ankerite. Fluorite is the main product of the mines, and lead and zinc might almost be regarded as by-products. Much of the ore must be cleaned before shipping, because the mines are working in the oxidized zone. The mining industry will grow more rapidly when a deeper zone is reached and the ore becomes cleaner, and when transportation facilities improve. E. W. S.

Climatic Features of the Pleistocene Ice Age. By PROFESSOR ALBRECHT PENCK. (Reprint from the *Geographical Journal*, February, 1906, pp. 182-87.)

Professor Penck, in this paper, approaches the problem of the climate of the Pleistocene Ice Age from the data of physio-geographical research. He thinks it likely that the pluvial periods, of which there is evidence in many of the deserts of the world, were contemporaneous with ice-advances, and that desiccation phenomena accompanied interglacial epochs. The world-wide parallelism of such events points to a common origin, which he thinks to be a very slight change of temperature. E. W. S.

The Transvaal Formation in Prieska, Cape Colony. By E. H. L. SCHWARZ. (Reprint from Transactions of the Geological Society of South Africa, Vol. VIII, 1905, pp. 88-103; 1 plate.)

This paper describes the parts of the Transvaal system and sums up what is known of it. A number of suggestions are made as to correlation with other formations in South Africa and formations in other countries. There is a very striking resemblance, both in lithological character and sequence, to the Huronian of the Lake Superior region. E. W. S.

Iron Ore Reserves. By CHARLES KENNETH LEITH. (Reprint from *Economic Geology*, Vol. I, No. 4, February-March, 1906, pp. 360-68.)

The exhaustion of the world's supply of iron ore has been put by many authorities at less than a century hence. Professor Leith holds that these estimates do not take the low grade ores sufficiently into account. Before the high-grade ores are exhausted the price of iron will have so advanced as to make profitable the working of immense bodies of ore which are not worked now. Accompanying this change will be widespread economic changes in matters related to the iron industry. E. W. S.